

CHINA



MAIL.

Established February, 1845.

With which is incorporated The "Hongkong Evening Mail and Shipping List." Published every Evening.

VOL. XXXII. No. 4020. 號七十月五年六十七百八千一英

HONGKONG, WEDNESDAY, MAY 17, 1876.

日四十月四年子丙

Price, \$24 PER ANNUM.

AGENTS FOR THE CHINA MAIL.

LONDON.—F. ALGAR, 8, Clement's Lane, Lombard Street, GEORGE STREET, 30, Cornhill, GORDON & GOTOH, 121, Holborn Hill, E.C. BAKER, HENRY & CO., 4, Old Jewry, E.C. SAMUEL DEACON & CO., 180 & 182, Leadenhall Street.

NEW YORK.—ANDREW WIND, 133, Nassau Street.

AUSTRALIA, TASMANIA, AND NEW ZEALAND.—GORDON & GOTOH, Melbourne and Sydney.

SAN FRANCISCO and American Ports generally.—BEAN & BLACK, San Francisco.

CHINA.—SWATOW, QUELON & CAMPBELL, Amoy, GILES & CO., Poochoo, HEDDER & CO., Shanghai, LANE, CRAWFORD & CO., and KELLY & CO., Manila, C. HENDERSON & CO., Macao, L. A. DA CRAGA.

Banks.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

INCORPORATED BY NATIONAL DECREE OF 7TH AND 8TH MARCH, 1848.

BY IMPERIAL DECREE OF 25TH JULY, 1854, AND 31ST DECEMBER, 1866.

Recognized by the INTERNATIONAL CONVENTION OF 30TH APRIL, 1862.

PAID-UP CAPITAL, 80,000,000 FRANKS. RESERVE FUND, 20,000,000 FRANKS.

HEAD OFFICE.—14, Rue Bergère, Paris. LONDON AGENT.—144, Leadenhall St., E.C.

AGENTS.—At Nantes, Lyons, Marseilles, Brussels, Bombay, Calcutta, St. Denis (Ile de la Réunion), Hongkong, Shanghai and Yokohama.

LONDON BANKERS.—Bank of England, Union Bank of London.

HONGKONG AGENCY.

INTEREST ALLOWED

ON Current Deposit Account at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on the monthly minimum balances, and on Fixed Deposits at rates which may be ascertained at the office.

OUR DE GUIGNÉ, Manager.

Offices in Hongkong: Bank Buildings, Queen's Road, Hongkong, May 14, 1876.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

PAID-UP CAPITAL, 5,000,000 DOLLARS. RESERVE FUND, 100,000 DOLLARS.

COURT OF DIRECTORS.

Chairman.—E. R. BELLING, Esq. Deputy Chairman.—AD. ANDER, Esq. J. F. CORDES, Esq. S. W. POMEROY, Esq. H. HOPKINS, Esq. F. D. SASSOON, Esq. A. McIVER, Esq.

CHIEF MANAGER.

Hongkong, JAMES GREIG, Esq. Manager.

Shanghai, EWEN CAMERON, Esq.

LONDON BANKERS.—London and County Bank.

HONGKONG.

INTEREST ALLOWED

ON Current Deposit Accounts at the rate of 1 per cent. per annum on the daily balance.

On Fixed Deposits:—For 3 months, 2 per cent. per annum. " 6 " 4 per cent. " " 12 " 5 per cent. " "

LOCAL BILLS DISCOUNTED.

credits granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted. Drafts, granted on London, and the chief Commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

JAMES GREIG, Chief Manager.

Offices of the Corporation, No. 1, Queen's Road East, Hongkong, February 17, 1876.

ON SALE.

THE

CHINESE READER'S MANUAL.

A HANDBOOK of Biographical, Historical, Mythological and General Literary References, BY WILLIAM FREDERICK MAYERS.

Price: \$3.

Shanghai, KELLY & CO.

Hongkong, " CHINA MAIL" OFFICE.

Notices of Firms.

NOTICE. WE have authorized Mr. H. H. L. to sign our Firm at Hongkong per procuration. SIEMSEN & Co. Hongkong, May 15, 1876. jol5

NOTICE. I have this day authorized Mr. J. Y. V. Shaw to sign my name per procuration. A. MACG. HEATON. Hongkong, January 1, 1876.

NOTICE. THE Undersigned have entered into Co-partnership from the first day of January, 1876, in the Business of Ship-brokers at this Port, under the style of MORRIS & RAY. A. G. MORRIS. E. C. RAY.

Bank Buildings, Hongkong, February 3, 1876.

NOTICE. WE have Established branches of our Firm at Haiphong and Banol. Mr. E. CONSTANTIN is authorized to sign by procuration in Tonquin. LANDSTEIN & Co. Hongkong, December 31, 1875.

NOTICE. THE Interest and Responsibility of Mr. J. ALABOR in our Firm (based on the 31st December last. The Business will be carried on under the style of MEYER & CO. MEYER, ALABOR & Co. Hongkong, April 29, 1876. my29

NOTICE. THE Undersigned has been appointed SURVEYOR to LLOYD'S REGISTER at this Port. R. H. CAIRNS.

1, Club Chambers, Hongkong, April 20, 1876.

For Sale.

SAYLE & Co. have opened their first delivery of New Goods for the coming season, to which they invite special attention.

Ladies' and Children's Ready-made Costumes in a variety of Styles.

Morning Wrappers in Embroidered Linen, Printed, Cambric, White Brilliante and Muslin.

French Toilet Jackets. Richly Embroidered Cambric Skirts.

A Large Assortment of Dress Materials in all the newest designs.

French Millinery of the latest fashions.

Boys' Holland Suits & Pinafores.

Ladies' Underclothing.

Ladies' and Children's Boots and Shoes.

Also,

A fresh supply of the "Little Wanzler" Sewing Machines.

Agents for Hongkong. SAYLE & Co. VICTORIA EXCHANGE, Queen's Road & Stanley Street.

TAKASIMA COLLIERY.

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Agents.

FOR SALE, Large Takasima Coal, at \$3 per ton, ex Godown. Small Takasima Coal, \$6 per ton, ex Godown.

Apply to T. G. GLOVER, No. 7, Queen's Road, and East Point. Hongkong, May 18, 1876.

NOTICE.

HONGKONG ICE COMPANY.

ON and after this Date, the Price of our ICE will be ONE CENT per Pound. KYLE & BAIN.

Ice Depot, Duddell Street, Hongkong, May 4, 1876. my18

NOTICE.

TUDOR COMPANY.

ON and after this Date, the Retail Price of our NATURAL ICE will be ONE CENT per Pound.

JOHN F. HORGAN, Agent. Tudor Ice House, Hongkong, May 4, 1876. 4.

For Sale.

JUST RECEIVED PER S.S. AMAZON. GRUYERE Gondat and Camembert CHEESES. Fine Lyon and Bologna SAUSAGES. French APPLES and LEMONS. NOUGAT from Montelimar. French GELLES assorted, extra fine. CHERRIES, APRICOTS, PRUNES, PEARS, and FIGS in SYRUP. CHOCOLAT MENIER & SUCHART. French and German Preserved VEGETABLES. Copenhagen BUTTER extra fine. SALAD OIL, 1st quality. French CIGARETTES assorted. BENDIGHT W. & Co., D'Aquila Street. Hongkong, May 16, 1876. my23

Auctions.

GENERAL WEEKLY SALE. LANE, CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction, in their Sale Room, Praya, on

FRIDAY, the 19th May, 1876, at Noon,—Silberlight Lamps, Cotton Socks, and Stockings, White Shirts, Sailor's Knives, Whistles, Bath Bricks, Black Writing Ink, Shoe Blacking, Lavender, and Cologne Water, Assorted Soaps, Tumblers, Water Bottles, Jams, Jellies, Salad Oil, Brass and Iron Screws, 1 in. to 5 in.

3 made-up Carpets. 2 Cannons on Carriages. Manila Rope, 1 1/2 in. to 4 1/2 in. 10 barrels Beef. 25 bags Sugar.

TERMS OF SALE.—Cash before delivery in Mexican Dollars, weighed at 7.1.7. The Lot or Lots, with all faults and errors of description, at purchaser's risk on the fall of the hammer.

Hongkong, May 16, 1876. my19

Intimations.

F. KRUPP'S CAST STEEL WORKS, ESSEN (Germany). Sole Agent for China, F. PELL, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, COLOGNE (Germany).

IN CONSEQUENCE OF THE REDUCTION OF THE PRICE OF THE "SHANGHAI COURIER AND CHINA GAZETTE."

IT WILL BE THE CHEAPEST DAILY PAPER IN CHINA and as a large INCREASE OF CIRCULATION MAY BE CONFIDENTLY ANTICIPATED, THE ADVANTAGE TO ADVERTISERS IS OBVIOUS.

AFONG, PHOTOGRAPHER, by appointment, to H. E. SIR ARTHUR KENNEDY, GOVERNOR OF HONGKONG; and to H. I. H. THE GRAND DUKE ALEXIS OF RUSSIA, Wyndham Street, formerly ATHLETIC CLUB.

HAS on hand the Largest and Best collection of Views, &c., of Amoy, Formosa and all the different Chinese Ports. Also, a large assortment of Photographic Albums, Frames, Writing Cases, Desks and many other ornamental and useful articles too numerous to mention.

Hongkong, May 15, 1876.

THE MERCHANTS' MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED, OF LONDON. SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL, £500,000.

THE Undersigned, having been appointed Agents in Hongkong for the above Company, are prepared to issue Policies of Marine Insurance at current rates, payable in London, India, Australia, New Zealand, Straits, Mauritius, Java, Manila, China, Japan, California, &c., &c.

ADAMSON, BELL & Co. Hongkong, March 24, 1876. jol24

Not.—By the Company's Articles of Association it is provided that, after payment to the shareholders of a dividend of 10 per cent. per annum, one fourth of the residue of profits will be rateably divided amongst those Insurers out of whose business profits have been made during the year.

STAFFORDSHIRE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED, OF HANLEY. SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL, £250,000.

THE Undersigned, having been appointed Agents in Hongkong and Shanghai for the above Company, are prepared to issue Policies of Fire Insurance at current rates.

ADAMSON, BELL & Co. Hongkong, March 24, 1876. jol24

Intimations.

HONGKONG. CHS. J. GAUPP & Co., WATCHMAKERS & JEWELLERS, 38, Queen's Road, NAUTICAL INSTRUMENTS, CHRONOMETERS, &c., &c., &c., Carefully Repaired, Cleaned and accurately rated under guarantee. All Repairs in the above line done at reasonable rates and with despatch. Hongkong, May 1, 1876. 4.

THE MEDICAL HALL, 37, Queen's Road, Hongkong. ESTABLISHED 1863. TH. KOFFER, Proprietor. Hongkong, April 28, 1876. ap28

AH YON, SHIPS' COMPRADORE AND STEVEDORE, No. 57, Praya West. SHIPPING SUPPLIED WITH ALL KINDS OF COAL, WATER, BALLAST, FRESH PROVISIONS & OILMAN'S STORES. Of the best quality and at the shortest notice. Hongkong, May 1, 1876.

COSMOPOLITAN DOCKS. THE DOCKS being now completed, are capable of Docking any size VESSELS frequenting this Port, and executing any REPAIRS required.

A large quantity of SPARS, LUMBER, IRON, COPPER, YELLOW METAL, &c., &c., always kept in Stock at cheap rates.

Length of Dock, 465 Feet. Breadth do., 82 " Depth of Water, Springs, 24 " do., Neaps, 21 " The following Rates will be charged until further notice:—

Recoopering, including Dockage, Shoring, Labor, Felt, Pitch, Tar and Oakum, 80 cents per Sheet.

Painting Iron Steamers, including Dockage, 2 Coats Paint and 1 Coat Tallow, 35 cents per Ton Gross Register.

Painting Iron Steamers, including Dockage, 1 Coat Paint and 1 Coat Tallow, 80 cents per Ton Gross Register.

For further particulars, apply to W. B. SPRATT & Co., 9, Praya East. Hongkong, April 20, 1876.

WANTED.

A GOOD BOILERMAKER or FOURTH ENGINEER for the Steamer "MacGregor." Apply, with testimonials, to the Chief Engineer on Board. Hongkong, May 16, 1876.

S. S. ORESTES. A COPY of the above Steamer's Protest has been Received by the Undersigned and now lies at their Office for inspection by those interested.

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE. Hongkong, May 15, 1876. my26

NOTICE. P. & O. S. N. COMPANY. THE "HINDOSTAN" leaving here with the Mails of the 20th May, and subsequent Mail Steamers, until further notice, will proceed direct to Southampton.

A. MEYER, Superintendent. Hongkong, May 8, 1876.

HONGKONG, CANTON, AND MACAO STEAMBOAT COMPANY, LIMITED. FROM and after WEDNESDAY, the 10th Instant, and until further notice, the Steamer "POWAN" will run between Hongkong and Macao on alternate days, leaving Hongkong on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays; and Macao on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, at 9 a.m.

By Order, P. A. DA COSTA, Secretary. Hongkong, May 8, 1876.

Shipping.

FOR SAIGON. The Departure of the Steamer "PAEDO" is postponed until FRIDAY, the 18th Instant, at 3 p.m.

For Freight or Passage, apply to AH YON. Hongkong, May 16, 1876. my19

FOR SINGAPORE, BRISBANE, SYDNEY AND MELBOURNE. (Calling off SOMERSET, COOKTOWN, OLIVE-LAND BAY, BOWEN and KEPPEL BAY, to land Mails and Passengers.) The Eastern and Australian Mail Steam Co.'s Steamer "BRISBANE" Captain BALFOUR, will be despatched as above on SATURDAY, the 20th Instant, at Noon.

For Freight or Passage, apply to GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co. Agents. Hongkong, May 12, 1876. my20

FOR SINGAPORE, PENANG AND CALCUTTA. The British Steamship "ARABIAN APOLLO," Captain McTAVISH, will leave this for the above Ports on SATURDAY, the 20th Instant, at 8 p.m. Despatches will close at 2.30 p.m.

For Freight or Passage, apply to DAVID SASSOON, SONS & Co., Agents. Hongkong, May 15, 1876. my20

FOR SINGAPORE, PENANG AND CALCUTTA. The Steamship "PENGUIN," C. COWELL, Commander, will leave for the above Ports on SATURDAY, the 20th Instant, at 8 p.m. Despatches will close at 2.30 p.m.

For Freight or Passage, apply to JARDINE, MATHESON & Co. Hongkong, May 13, 1876. my20

OCEAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY. FOR LONDON VIA SUEZ CANAL. The Company's Steamship "ANTENOR" will be despatched on or about the 25th Instant.

For Freight or Passage, apply to BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents. Hongkong, May 8, 1876. my26

FOR SAN FRANCISCO. The A 1 British Ship "MARGARITE," JAMES OWEN, Master, will load for the above Port, and will have quick despatch.

For Freight, apply to VOGEL, HAGEDORN & Co. Hongkong, March 27, 1876.

FOR LONDON. The A 1 British Clipper Barque "HOPE," Capt. BOUTON, will load here for above Port, and will have immediate dispatch.

For Freight, apply to VOGEL, HAGEDORN & Co. Hongkong, May 11, 1876. my19

FOR NEW YORK. The A 1 American Ship "CHARTER OAK," SMITH, Master, will load here and at Whampoa, and will have quick despatch as above.

For Freight, apply to VOGEL, HAGEDORN & Co. Hongkong, March 27, 1876.

FOR LONDON. The A 1 British Clipper Barque "BRITISH CROWN," W. ANDREWS, Master, having the greater part of her Cargo engaged, will have quick despatch as above.

For Freight, apply to MEYER & Co. Hongkong, May 11, 1876.

FOR LONDON. The A 1 British Ship "CHANNEL QUEEN," N. LEUFSTEDT, Master, having the greater part of her Cargo engaged, will have quick despatch as above.

For Freight, apply to MEYER & Co. Hongkong, April 8, 1876.

FOR MELBOURNE & SYDNEY. The A 1 British Barque "MARQUIS OF ARGYLE," Captain McKEON, will have immediate dispatch for the above Ports.

For Freight or Passage, apply to ROZARIO & Co. Hongkong, April 21, 1876.

Shipping.

FOR SAN FRANCISCO. The A 1 American Ship "ANNIE FISH," HOFFES, Master, will load here for the above Port, and will have quick despatch.

For Freight, apply to RUSSELL & Co. Hongkong, May 12, 1876. jyl

FOR SAN FRANCISCO. The A 1 American Ship "COMET," BRAY, Master, will load here for the above Port, and will have quick despatch.

For Freight, apply to RUSSELL & Co. Hongkong, May 12, 1876. jyl

FOR LONDON. The 3/8 L 1 1 German Barque "J. H. JESSEN," RASKUSSEN, Master, will load for the above Port, and will have quick dispatch.

For Freight, apply to ARNHOLD, KARBURG & Co. Hongkong, May 6, 1876.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES. S. S. GALATEA, FROM HAMBURG, PENANG AND SINGAPORE.

CONSIGNEES of Goods by the above Steamer are hereby notified that their Cargo is being landed and stored at their risk in the Godowns of the Undersigned, whence delivery may be obtained.

Goods remaining in store after the 18th Instant will be subject to rent. Optional Cargo will be forwarded on, unless applied for by the Consignees before 4 p.m. to-day, the 18th Instant.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by SIEMSEN & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, May 11, 1876. my18

CONSIGNEES of Cargo by the above Steamer are hereby notified that their Goods are being landed and stored at their risk in the Godowns of the Undersigned, from whence delivery may be obtained.

Consignees wishing to take their Goods from the boats alongside the Wharf are at liberty to do so.

Goods remaining in store after the 19th Instant will be subject to rent. Optional Cargo will be forwarded unless notice to the contrary is given before Three o'clock this afternoon.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by Wm. POSTAU & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, May 11, 1876. my19

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES. S. S. AMAZON. NOTICE.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo per S. S. "Amazon," from London, in connection with the above Steamer, are hereby informed that their Goods are being landed and stored at their risk in the Company's Godowns, whence delivery may be obtained from To-morrow, the 15th Instant, at 12 o'clock.

Optional Cargo will be forwarded on, unless intimation is received from the Consignees, before Noon To-morrow, the 15th Instant, requesting it to be landed here.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by the Undersigned.

Goods remaining unclaimed after SATURDAY, the 20th Instant, at Noon, will be subject to rent and landing charges. No Fire Insurance has been effected.

G. DE CHAMPEAUX, Acting Agent. Hongkong, May 14, 1876. my20

BRITISH SHIP BELTED WILL, FROM LONDON.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo by the above-named Vessel are hereby requested to send in their Bills of Lading to the Undersigned for countersignature, and to take immediate delivery of their Goods.

Cargo impeding the discharge of the Vessel will be landed and stored at Consignees' risk and expense.

VOGEL, HAGEDORN & Co., Agents. Hongkong, May 5, 1876.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo per German East-PRIGENIA, Master, from Hamburg, are requested to take immediate delivery of their Goods from alongside.

Cargo impeding the discharge will be landed and stored at Consignees' risk and expense.

Consignees will have to sign an Average Bond before countersignature of the Bills of Lading.

Wm. POSTAU & Co., Agents. Hongkong, April 24, 1876.

Mr. Brereton: Can you say that all the payments made to the servants of the Company are made through you?

Mr. Kingsmill: I do not know. Mr. Russell: Why?

Mr. Kingsmill: Because he has all the books before him, and they will show whether he did or did not make any payments to Aing. It is also a leading question, and Aing is not a servant of the Company, being a contractor.

Mr. Russell: Do you persist in your question, Mr. Brereton?

Mr. Brereton: I do. I did not mean servants in the employ of the Company, but "persons."

Objection noted and question put.

Witness: Yes; all those employed in the docks come to me for payment.

Mr. Brereton: Did you make any payments to the persons in the employ of the Company for the month of January 1875?

Mr. Kingsmill: I did not.

Mr. Russell: On what grounds? Same as the last?

Mr. Kingsmill: Partly.

Mr. Russell: But I have to note it down.

Mr. Kingsmill: I can reserve my grounds of objection.

Discussion here ensued between the Bench and Bar as to Mr. Kingsmill's right to decline to give his reasons. Mr. Russell reading from Taylor on Evidence.

Mr. Kingsmill said his objection was that payments made to Aing were distinct from payments made to the Company's servants.

There is no relevancy between the two classes of payments.

Mr. Brereton persisted in his question, which was put, with objection noted.

Witness: I only make up my accounts twice a year. (After the question was repeated) I did make payments in January 1875.

Mr. Brereton: Whom did you pay, and what did you pay?

Mr. Kingsmill objected on the ground that the witness had his books.

Mr. Russell asked if Mr. Brereton would press the question.

Mr. Brereton said he did. Question put, with objection noted.

Mr. Kingsmill observed that, with all respect to the Court, he would ask what was the use of his taking objections when they were simply noted down, while his Witness made no decision as to the objections.

Mr. Russell said he would decide them if he were to decide the case himself. But when the case was going to a higher Court and he was only making a magisterial enquiry, the objections need only be noted, and if they were sustained in the higher Court, all the evidence in respect to the questions objected to would be struck out.

Mr. Kingsmill said he would not press his argument on this point.

Witness continued:—I paid the January accounts in March. I paid every one who presented me with an order. I make the payments myself. The Company gives me a cheque on the bank, and I pay the men from the amount. The payments are made from the Comptroller's Office of Messrs Douglas LaPrade & Co.

Mr. Brereton: Why are the payments made there?

Witness:—It is usually the comrade of Douglas LaPrade & Co. who pays the wages. I receive the cheques on the bank sometimes through Mr. Addyman, sometimes through Mr. Souza.

Chin Pin Wing was next examined.—I am master of the Yee Hong hard-ware shop, in Kwong Yuen, East Street. I am in the habit of selling goods to the Dock Company, and have had dealings with it for nine years.

Mr. Brereton: When you sell things to the Company, will you explain the process by which you get payment?

Witness: Sometimes I receive a cheque from Mr. Addyman and sometimes from Mr. Duncan. At other times I receive comrade's orders. When I send goods to the Company, I make out a bill of the quantity of things supplied for the Docks at Kowloon and at Aberdeen. I take the bill then to the head office and hand it to Mr. Addyman.

After this, Mr. Addyman pays me by a cheque or comrade's orders. I render my bill in English on a printed form. I do not write English, but I sign my name in Chinese. The paper produced to me contains some of my writing. It is dated 31st March 1875, and is for yellow metal supplied, 67 piculs and 8 catties. The writing on the receipt stamp is mine. I never sold this metal to the Company.—(Witness here stated that he was not in the Colony at the time, but he was told by his brother that he was asked by Mr. Duncan to make out the bill, and witness himself was asked on his return to go and receipt the bill.)

Continued: The signature on the back of the bill is mine. The writing there states "received on behalf of Duncan." I received the money for Mr. Duncan and paid it over to him. The writing on the back was not written at the same time as that on the front of the bill. Two or three months ago, Mr. Brereton's clerk, Ayow, found this bill was not entered in my book, and gave me this bill and told me to write it. He did not tell me what to write; he said if it did not belong to me, I was to make a mark, and I wrote the six Chinese characters on it. The body of the bill was filed up by my brother.

Mr. Brereton: How came that bill to be made out?

Witness: I was not here at the time.

Mr. Brereton: Can you say that you received the amount of this bill?

Witness: Yes, I did, but I paid it over to Mr. Duncan.

Mr. Brereton: Do you know that the goods mentioned in the bill were delivered to the Company?

Witness: I don't know; Mr. Addyman would know.

Mr. Brereton said he had other documents of a similar nature to examine the witness on, but as the name of Mr. Addyman had been mentioned in connection with this bill, he would recall Mr. Addyman before the Court adjourned.

Mr. Russell pointed out the inconvenience of these repeated recalls, and to the keeping up of charges. He did not know whether the Company would care to bring all its affairs before the public, and he had known several important cases of frauds where a single item was proved.

Mr. Brereton should build up his case on a few points, as the adding up would not alter the character of the charge, though it might increase the amount.

Mr. Brereton then stopped further examination.

The case was then adjourned till Monday next, 22nd, at 10.30 a.m.

Mr. Handley made the usual application for bail for Mr. Rozario, but it was refused, Mr. Russell observing that Mr. Handley could apply to the Chief Justice for a writ.

CORRESPONDENCE.

THE NEGLECTED CURE.

To the Editor of the "CHINA MAIL."

Hongkong, May 17, 1876.

SIR,—On Sunday morning I met two of my friends by appointment, and tempted by a fine and cool morning, we started to West Point by way of the Praya, ultimately making our way to the Chinese gardens. While there, as we were bargaining for some scented flowers, I was startled by a most pitiable spectacle. A flea-bitten, half-starved, Chinese cur, from whose body exhaled a pestiferous smell similar to that of a carcass in a state of putrefaction, stepped before us, wagging its tail as if asking for commiseration. I must premise that, as an animal lover, I was profoundly touched with its misery. An old emaciated Chinese hag, or rather a mummy, who was sitting a short distance off on a bamboo seat, having perceived my piteous commotion, turned to a lad, apparently her great-grandson, and asked: "Did you give rice to our dog last night?" The negative monosyllable, accompanied with a snigger, was the answer. "See," she added, "what a shame! It stands before those barbarous devils like a beggar."

I drew nearer and tried to persuade the living skeleton, who professed to own the suffering animal, to have it destroyed, but in reply to this just argument she made a grimace of comic manner, and added, with a hoarse voice: "Kee-lee Koo-lee Koo-lee Wah." The protest of course challenged a laughter from some of the Chinese gardeners who happened to be present, and I found myself in the position of the "morning star" among them. Wishing to respect her bald head and to avoid further inconvenience, I had no better alternative than to pretend myself to be a fool and started to retreat from the spot. We subsequently made for the other gardens close by, and on our way back, as the path-way was rather narrow to admit more than one pedestrian, to avoid being gored by a wild-looking bullock, we backed by the very same way; and while crossing the unforgotten spot, I heard a thud and a splash, turning round I noticed the poor animal struggling to extricate itself out of a tank of liquid manure, wherein it fell from the roof of a hut, having previously struck its body heavily against the edge of the tank, while the fall caused the dress of the comic hag to be successfully saturated with the fetid manure. One of my companions made a "Wish me get" at her, and the other added in plain English: "Serve you right, no mistake about it; what she was an agony of anger. The struggle of the wretched animal rendered all the available means of rescuing it out of the question, for it caused the manure to splash out of the tank in all directions and no one even the old hag dared to approach. As the atmosphere began to grow impregnated with miasma, hence unbreathable, we had to leave the spot. The unhappy cur, which ere the present writing should have died, doubtless had gone up the roof, moved by hunger, after some damp salt fish which were spread there on a mat bag so as to get dried.

Dogs of this sort which abound in Hongkong among Chinese of the poorer class, surely deserve the protection of the law created for the purpose of forbidding cruelty to animals. In my opinion, speaking as a dog-lover, one that cannot afford to keep a dog properly ought not to be allowed to do so by law.

Yours faithfully,

F. M. F., Jr.

China.

FOUCHOU.

(Fouchou Herald.)

The English and Naval Engineering Schools are about to be re-opened at the Mamoi Arsenal. Mr. Carroll, the former instructor, will, we believe, assume charge of the former.

We understand that the propagation of the Mulberry tree is attracting considerable attention in this neighborhood. Hitherto, the efforts made to cultivate this useful plant have not been very successful, but a little more perseverance may in the end result in adding silk to the staple exports from this province.

We had occasion last year to notice the cultivation of various new Tea plantations in the adjacent district of Peking. The same thing is noticeable this year, to a greater extent; showing how ever-increasing profits induce the farmers to go on planting fresh ground. We presume that in other districts, unvisited by foreigners, similar results might be recorded.

The Provincial authorities have, we understand, decided to send a number of naval cadets to Europe for the purpose of acquiring a practical knowledge of their profession in the English and French dockyards. It is understood, however, that the cadets will not take their departure until the international questions now under consideration at Peking are satisfactorily settled.

The A. D. C. will perform on an evening not yet fixed, but probably about the middle of next week, the well-known comedy "Still Waters Run Deep." A leading feature in the entertainment will be the appearance of two lady residents, who have most kindly undertaken to sustain the parts of "Mrs. Hector Sternhold," and "Mrs. Mildmay."

On Wednesday, the 10th inst., a serious accident occurred in the Southern suburb, near the bridge, just beyond the market.

Owing to the recent rains, a wall fell upon some Chinese houses, which in turn caused others to fall, until between several and thirty houses were demolished. Several people were buried beneath the debris. Five bodies, three men and two women, have already been exhumed, and it is feared that several others still remain beneath the ruins. Three deaths occurred in a single family.

A native wedding party was brought to an abrupt and melancholy termination on Tuesday afternoon last. A number of both sexes were assembled on board two cargo-boats, near the small bridge, when one of the party, a young married woman, in stepping from one boat to another, missed her footing and falling into the water sank at once.

Although every effort was made to save the poor woman's life, the endeavours were fruitless, as she did not again come to the surface. The body was found a few hours later, near the spot.

It is probable that the newly erected flag-staff at the British Consulate will at no very distant date be made use of. The 24th of the current month would, we think, be an appropriate day for the imposing ceremony of once more raising in our midst the ancient standard of Great Britain; unless there is good foundation for the report that, through long disuse, the flag which formerly did duty has declined its office. Just imagine the labour, to say nothing about consumption of stationery, &c., that would be involved in the ordering of a new ensign! It took nearly ten

years to get the present flag-staff erected; ergo, how many weeks, months, or years, would pass away before a new flag arrived?

The rumour with regard to impending changes amongst the high officials and aristocracy to which we referred in our last issue are gaining ground. There is now good reason to believe that Li Hung-chang will retire from the Viceroyalty of the Imperial Province of Chihli; that he will be succeeded by Shen Pao-chien, at present Viceroy of the two Kiang; and that Ting Jih-chang, the Futai of this province, will in turn relieve Shen. The removal of Ting Jih-chang from the governorship of this province, would probably lead to a reactionary policy in local affairs; and it is not impossible that, despite the apparent favor with which his reforms have been viewed at the capital, the influential conservative court party look upon his exposure of abuses with anything but a friendly eye, and have consequently recommended promotion as the best means of quieting him.

Captain Luxmoore, R.N., C.B., arrived per S. S. *Namoa* from Hongkong, on the 7th inst., and has taken command of the Chinese corvette *Yang Woo*—relieving Captain Tracey, R.N., who goes home in a few days, to resume service on the active list. It is reported that Captain Luxmoore is prohibited by the British Government from taking part in any hostilities into which China may enter with foreign powers. We are glad to be assured on this point, as it would, in our opinion, be mistaken policy to strengthen the aggressive tendency of the Chinese Government, so long as its relations with European powers continue on the present unsatisfactory footing.

Captain Tracey's departure is, we believe, viewed by the Native authorities with much regret, the gallant Captain having succeeded in gaining the respect and good-will not only of his officers and crew, but also of the high provincial officials.

A correspondent writes from Newchwang:—"The ice broke up on the 20th March, and the S. S. *Shensi* came in on the 23rd, but could not commence discharging until the 25th—owing to the floating ice. She left with a cargo of a few days afterwards, before any rival vessel had appeared on the scene. Regarding native opium in this province, the production is progressing annually, both as regards quantity and quality. It will, in all probability, be an article of export, two or three years hence."

We learn, from a trustworthy source, of fresh disclosures at Tientsin, in connection with contracts for foreign fire-arms and other war material. If we are correctly informed, the revelations in question are far from creditable to the parties with whom the contracts were entered into. It is certainly to be regretted, on many grounds, that the Chinese Government should have reason, and we fear good reason, to question the commercial morality of foreign traders. The pagan Chinese may shelter themselves under the plea of "invincible ignorance!" But what about professed Christians?

TRIAL OF A CHINESE-BUILT IRONCLAD.

The small ironclad built at the Kiangnan Arsenal made her official trial trip on the 8th inst., with the Directors of the Arsenal on board. We have at different times alluded to the capabilities of this little vessel, so that it is useless to go into details on these points again. As she steamed past the Bund about half-past nine o'clock, on her way out to Woosung, she created considerable attention both among natives and foreigners. The Arsenal Band was in attendance, as well as the Artillery Company trained at Kaon-chang-men, the musicians playing the national melody—known as "Sin-ai." Her appearance is certainly strange at first sight, but it is easy to see how admirably she is adapted for the purpose for which she is intended. Her narrow bow, her battery containing one large Krupp's gun, and her small amount of freeboard, strike the attention at once as a new and indispensable feature in modern naval architecture. This vessel has made one or two trips to Ming-ho to test the engines, and see that the native engineers and firemen can manage them without foreign assistance. This appears to have been absolutely necessary, because no compound marine engines have been made or used before at the Kiangnan Arsenal. After steaming outside Woosung the gun was tried with twelve rounds of shot and shell, the shot weighing one hundred and thirty pounds. The charges of powder used were twenty pounds, twenty-five pounds, twenty-eight pounds, and thirty pounds. The engines and gear for lowering the gun into hold and raising it again were duly tried and found to be in excellent working order. The next test applied was to the steering capabilities. A complete circle was made in two-and-a-half minutes with both engines going ahead full speed. Some idea of her speed might have been obtained by a one who happened to see her passing the Bund between four and five o'clock on her way back to the Arsenal. It is said to say how many knots she made with full steam, but it must have been very nearly nine. The vessel, the engines, and the gun are an undoubted success, and the Directors of the Arsenal are highly delighted with the results, which must be very gratifying to the foreigners, Messrs. Renoult and Allen, concerned in her construction.—*Shanghai Courier*.

THE TRIAL OF MR. THEODORE W. ECKFELD.

The trial of Theodore W. Eckfeld for larceny and embezzlement, was commenced on the 8th May, at the U.S. Consulate-General, the Court being composed of O. B. Bradford, Esq., Vice Consul-General, presiding; Messrs. D. C. Jansen, M. E. Cook, Henry Silva, and A. McCaslin, Associates.—Mr. Eames appeared for the prosecution, and Mr. Robinson for the defence.—The Associates were stated to have been chosen by lot, and the prisoner, through Mr. Robinson, exercising his right, challenged two of the names called, those of Messrs. Wetmore and Dobbins, who were accordingly told to stand aside until the remainder were called. No other challenges were made, and the Court was composed as above described.—Before the indictment, which contained no fewer than twelve counts, was read, Mr. Eames asked that a certain date contained in the 7th and 8th counts might be amended.—The Vice Consul-General said that when the Court was constituted would be the time to make the application.—Considerable discussion next ensued as to whether it was required that the prisoner should show cause for challenging any of the persons selected to act as Associates, the result being as above given.—The Court having been formed, Mr. Eames reviewed his application for the alteration of a date—that the 22nd of February

might be made the 24th of December.—Mr. Robinson objected to any such alteration, on the ground that it would virtually be changing the prisoner with an offence not included in the indictment, and said he was not aware that power was given for any such purpose.—The point was fully argued.—The Court allowed the alteration, but took a note of Mr. Robinson's objection.—The indictment was then read to the prisoner, but before he was called upon to plead, Mr. Robinson asked if he should make certain objections he intended to offer, now, or whether the Court would hear them after the prisoner had pleaded?—The Court replied that they could be taken afterwards.—By Mr. Robinson's request, the Court entered its reply upon its notes.—Mr. Robinson then said he would just inform the Court what the objections were, and it would then see whether the case could proceed. The first was upon the indictment, which read, "O. B. Bradford on oath presents." He did not know who was to administer an oath to a person who was sitting as a judge.—The Court replied that on the appointment of a Consul-General, he takes an oath which serves for all purposes after his assumption of office.—Mr. Robinson said the second objection was that by the law of the United States, only one class of crime could be joined in one indictment; but in the present case, misdemeanour and felony were joined in the indictment, and he therefore submitted that the Court must elect under which it would proceed. His third objection was that the 7th and 8th counts should be struck out altogether, as being barred by Statute.—Much discussion ensued upon the several points, and also as to whether the prisoner's offence was a capital or minor one.—The Court noted the objections, and said it was prepared to proceed upon the indictment as it stood.—The prisoner was then called upon to plead, and said he was not guilty.—The evidence of Mr. Kitz; Dr. B. Christensen, Vice-Consul for Sweden and Norway; Mr. Hjortberg; Mr. P. G. von Mollendorf, of the German Consulate; and Wong-sing-dong, sheriff at the U.S. Consulate-General, was then taken, after which the Court adjourned till 10.30 of the 9th.—*N. C. D. News*.

The trial of Mr. Eckfeld was brought to a conclusion on the 11th inst., shortly after two o'clock, by Mr. Robinson's very able and ingenious speech on behalf of the prisoner. The line of defence adopted, however, was almost purely technical. He contended, for instance, that in such-and-such a count it was not distinctly stated in whose employ the prisoner was—the firm of Russell & Co., described as "Walter Scott Fitz and others," being by no means the same firm as that elsewhere referred to as Russell & Co., owing to the change of partners which had taken place during the last few years. This, Mr. Robinson thought, was a fatal flaw in the indictment so far, and it was the only defence he had to offer with reference to the counts in question. Respecting another charge; Mr. Robinson contended that the entering of a different amount from that actually received, in the passenger-ticket book, was an error of transcription merely, arising from inadvertence. A third plea, referring to the *Hirado* count, was also based on an alleged flaw in the indictment; the same money, said the counsel, cannot be both embezzled and obtained under false pretences. The prisoner had not obtained it under false pretences, because it was quite unnecessary for him to allege any reason or put forward any pretence for demanding the sum in question from the comrade of the Chinese witness. He had himself stated that he should certainly have acted as he did simply on Mr. Eckfeld's instructing him to do so, the prisoner being in charge of that department of the business. Nor had he "embezzled," for embezzlement is the act of receiving money on behalf of one's master or employer, and appropriating it to one's own use; which, argued Mr. Robinson, the prisoner had not done. The moment the money had been paid to the comrade of the *Hirado* it was in the hands of Russell & Co.; when it was paid over to the Kee-chang Hong it was still in the hands of Russell & Co.; and as Mr. Eckfeld had received it from the comrade he had actually received it from his master or employer, and that was no embezzlement. The proposition was mathematically clear; no clearer could be stated in law. On conclusion of Mr. Robinson's speech a few remarks were offered by Mr. Eames of a somewhat critical nature, but no formal reply was made. Mr. Bradford then announced that the Court would be adjourned for two, or possibly three, days, to admit of himself and his Associates giving their full attention to the merits of the case before them; at the expiration of which time the decision would be delivered. The Court then rose, and the prisoner was removed in custody.—*Shanghai Courier*.

Japan.

(Japan Gazette.)

Rose-trees and rabbits are the subjects of the now prevailing mania among the would-be dilettantes of Tokio and Yokohama. We made mention, a short time since, of a famous rabbit called *kabuto* (the helmet) valued at \$300. The other day a foreign gentleman, when exploring some of the native gardens in the neighbourhood of Yokohama with a view to the embellishment of his own compound, enquired the price among other things of a to him, insignificant rose bush bearing a flower of a pink variety. He was informed that it might be purchased for ten rios. Another, certainly a handsome bush, bearing a pure white flower, was appraised (by the owner) at \$100! When we were told of this we were reminded of the story of the sailor, who, coming from foreign parts, had occasion to wait upon a rich merchant in Rotterdam during the prevalence of the "tulip mania" in Holland some two hundred years ago. The rich man kept the sailor waiting; and the latter, walking about the trim grounds, spied what he thought to be a bed of onions, and commenced to appease an appetite, which delay had rendered clamorous, by eating some of the bulbs. Finding their flavour mild, he disposed of a considerable quantity, and was still in full enjoyment of an extemporized *à la fresco* repast, when he was interrupted by the master of the grounds, who, pale with anguish, said, "Rascal, what have you been doing?" Conscious, like Newton's dog, of misconduct, but still like the quondam, unconscious of the extent of "the damage he had done," the sailor replied penitently:—"Beg-pardon, your honour, I was only eating a few onions." To him the merchant, "Wretch! with half the onions you have eaten, I could have fed a king!" The onions were tulip-bulbs, as valuable to the Dutch merchant, as a choice collection of rose-trees is to the modern Japanese of high taste. History repeats itself.

OSAKI.

Tuesday (26th April).

The fiery tragedy of Tuesday last continues to be the chief topic of interest here; as well it may, considering its unparalleled horrors. On what appears to me highly credible authority, I am assured that there is no truth whatever in the—amongst foreigners, at any rate—widely prevalent rumour that the main doors of the luckless theatre were purposely kept locked after the fire had broken out. It seems, however, that these doors were sliding ones, but that, as I stated in my last, the pressure of the panic-stricken crowd against them prevented them from being speedily opened. So thoroughly improbable is the idea of any one being so atrocious as to keep the doors intentionally closed, that were it not from finding several persons capable of crediting it, I should not have referred to it. The fact that at the lowest estimate nearly fourteen hundred of the fifteen hundred spectators did get out of the burning building is alone enough to discredit so base and stupid a tale. The actual number of victims is still uncertain, but as the *Osaka Nippo* gave on Saturday, I hear, a list of the names and late residences of no less than sixty-three persons, it is very probable that the total was near one hundred, many would be strangers and country folk. A great many of the killed were men, and contrary to what might have been expected, but a very few were *geiyas*, (singing or dancing girls).

Last Tuesday a Wooden God, steeped in the odour of sanctity, arrived in this City from Kioto. Large troops of girls of the better classes went in procession to meet His Holiness, I hear.

Yesterday all the *geiyas* of the Kitano-shinshi paid a visit to the Exhibition, where they were to play on Chinese Musical instruments.

A Foreign resident on the Concession has been deprived, much against his will, no doubt, of a valuable time-piece.

Last week a soldier stabbed one policeman in the neck and beat two others that came to his assistance. This was at the little Saturnalia which always comes off with the cherry blossoms on the river bank opposite the Mint.—*Hogo News Correspondent*.

HIOGO.

We take the following from the columns of the *Minato Shinbun*:

"A report states that a man has been an eye-witness to a scene of three snakes carefully tending a fourth, which had been nearly severed in two pieces in a field. After the wounded snake had died, the others, like sentient creatures, stayed by the corpse and appeared to be sorry—'we wonder how they expressed their sorrow, and where the writer had learned how to recognize the signs of such feeling in the 'subtle beast of the field'—they soon, however, dispersed in various directions. The man was very much astonished at seeing the snakes thus kind to one of their companions!"

The imaginary being with a pair of wings in addition to his arms and legs (called *Tengu*) is said to have bewitched a priest of Sanjo in Yehigo, and he has for some time past been issuing charms for the protection of buildings from fire. On the 31st ultimo three robbers entered his house and, after tying him up, robbed the house and outraged females. One of the robbers, in a fit of cruel spite, set fire to a barn, after which the whole party ran away. The charms did not avail to save that barn.

A man who has disobeyed some regulations governing commerce has been fined 75 sen in lieu of 10 days' hard labor.

A *Kuwazoku* (ex-daimio of Sasayama in Tamba) who is sixteen years of age, is very learned and has been much praised for the display of his talents he has made in Tokio. He proposes to start a school for children in his native place. It is not stated whether he intends to teach himself, or to place it under the direction of qualified men.—*Hogo News*.

SAN FRANCISCO.

1st April.

The Chinese question is creating an immense sensation from the fact that for six months the steamer between this and China are engaged to bring emigrants at the rate of about 1,000 souls per trip. Public notices have been given through the Press, that the question will be violently disposed of by an Anti-Chinese Vigilance Committee, unless Congress shall, in the meantime, take some action to repeal or to modify the Burlingame Treaty as to suppress Chinese immigration. The Press generally throughout the States encourages indirectly the aggressive policy against the Chinese, and public opinion has been worked up to such a pitch that the direct consequences are to be apprehended. With reference to this subject, I cannot do better than quote from the *Commercial Herald* of this city, to evince the spirit at present ruling the public mind on this question. The *Herald* says: "Again we take occasion to warn Congress that the nucleus for another massacre that will rival that of St. Bartholomew has been organized here, and that it only lacks leaders of sufficient ability and social standing to give it deadly vitality." We have a very large Irish element amongst our population, and this element is specially opposed to the Chinese. It may be readily understood, that when once this antagonistic element is let loose against the Chinese, the most disastrous result will follow.

California will be represented in the coming Centennial by the exhibition of \$10,000,000 in silver bullion in one mass. This mass would take a solid block 10 feet long, 10 feet thick, and 8½ feet broad, containing 810 cubic feet. One cubic foot of fine silver contains 727 pounds, and is worth about \$120.00. Ten millions worth of silver would therefore weigh 588,918 lbs., or nearly 264 tons. To transport this to Washington will require about 80 loaded freight cars, carrying nearly 19 tons each.

The Pacific Mail Steam-ship Co. are again in trouble. Owing to the inefficient way in which they have carried out their Australian contract, the Government of Australia has repudiated the connexion altogether, and the steamers ready for service on that line, at the present moment, are at a loss what to do. The Company unfortunately had an agent in Australia who misled them, and from hence their difficulties. The City of San Francisco which leaves to-night, will probably sail in spite of adverse circumstances, and it is to be hoped that the Australian Government will eventually think better of the line and waive their objections to it. Although the Company has not acted up to the terms of their contract so far, they are quite prepared to do what is right now, to make every concession for past shortcomings.

It is with regret that I am obliged to

record the fact that further cases of corruption have occurred in California. Special-Agent Phillips, who came to California for the purpose of unearthing "crooked whiskey" operations and other frauds against the revenue, has come to conclusion, very damaging to the San Francisco officials, although no direct charges as yet have been made public. Gross frauds are attributed to the late States Surveyor-General, who has expended a large sum of money without being able to show any reason for so doing.—A clerk in the war department on this coast has swindled the Government out of \$40,000, and being apprehended made good his escape. The whole atmosphere reeks with swindles and robberies, and the public are beginning to protest in an emphatic manner against further imposition of the kind.

The financial depression which has for three years existed in the Eastern States, still continues.—Daniel Drew, a millionaire, and an extensive operator in Wall Street, has become bankrupt. He ranked with the Astors, Vanderbilts, and Stewarts in point of wealth, and his bankruptcy has created a great sensation in commercial circles.—Since the downfall of Bellamy, the late Secretary of War, it has become evident that an early return of head-quarters will be established in Washington. The new Secretary of War (Judge Taft) has consulted with General Sherman, the Commander of the Forces, and it was agreed that it was desirable to re-establish the army head-quarters at Washington, instead of at St. Louis. It may be remembered that the late Secretary of War, was in every way antagonistic to General Sherman, and how he left the General short of all his power by getting the President to revoke his order, which required the Adjutant-General, the Quarter-Master General, and all the heads of the staff departments, to be of his staff, and to receive orders directly from him. The Commander of the Army should be at the nation's Capital, and it is likely that General Sherman will be immediately authorized, by Congress, to return to Washington.

The Commission appointed to distribute the \$16,500,000 received from England in compensation for the depredations of the *Alabama*, and other rebel cruisers, have discovered that after paying all claims, a sum of \$4,000,000 remains to be disposed of, and they are in doubt what to do with the money. The obvious course was to justice to return the money to Great Britain, but at this point the Insurance Companies step in, claiming compensation far beyond that amount. The Judiciary Committee, strange to say, have recommended that the \$4,000,000 be divided *pro rata* among the Insurance Companies, but it remains to be seen whether Congress will approve of this view of the question.—*N. C. D. News Correspondent*.

A FINANCIER.

The name of W. W. Cargill is familiar as a household word, amongst the bankers and merchants of India. He went down to the astonishment of every one in the crash of 1866, and had to live on the continent, but has now turned up, we understand, as Finance Minister of Japan! Thirty-two years ago he was simply an assistant in the Bank of Bombay, which he left about the year 1844 to establish the Oriental Bank in Bombay under the auspices of some of the great Parsee millionaires of the city. The Bank prospered marvelously under Cargill's management, and the head office was transferred to London in 1847, if we remember rightly, to become eventually the great "Oriental Bank Corporation" of to-day. Cargill had become an M.P., and had withdrawn from all active concern in the Bank's affairs when the fall of Overend, Gurney and Co., and the terrible Black Friday, inaugurated the ruin of 1866, in which he was engulfed. We were wondering what had become of him, when, to our equal surprise and pleasure, we learned a few days since that he had become Finance Minister to the Empire of Japan. One of the longest-headed men of his day in money matters, he was nevertheless a most lively fellow, if his business habits here between this and San Francisco are any rightly described to us, but there he is—Minister of Finance in Japan.—*Indian Statesman*.

Quotations.

HONGKONG, May 17, 1876.

OPIMUM.—New Pains, cash... 595

" Old Pains, cash... 595

" New Benares, cash... 595

